Kamachinakuna sexual ruwanakunapi kay yanapakuqkunapa runakunanman

Yanapakuqkunapa runakunanta muchuchisqa atikunku – wikch’usqankupas – mana uyakusqa ruwanakunapaq sexowan. Kay kamachinakuna tinkisqanku kaywan:

- Yanapakuqkunapa runakunanta mana munasqa sexual tinkuykuna wakin runawan uran 18 watapi uyakusqankuchu, mayk’aq chayqa legay suyuykupi kanan. Mana hayk’aq sichus kaykuna mana ñawpqaq chiqa wata runamanta yachasqanku.


- Sichus huk yanapakuqkunapa runata sasachasqan utaq wakin runaman llamkayninkupi ruwan utaq wak yanapaypa llamkanan yanapakuqpa runakunan sexual kamachiyninpi rak’isqan, kaykuna kayta willan, qatiq ruwanakunakana agenciankupaq takyachin.

- Yanapakuqkunapa runakunanta huk llamkana muyuqnin paqarichiyta chaymanta tiyayta atikunku chayqa mana uyakusqa sexual comportamiento harkan chaymanta runakuna comportamientowan allin kanapaq kamachiyninkupi takyachiy hina kamachin. Llapa kamachiqkuna responsable nsqa yanapakuypaq chaymanta sistemakuna paqarichiypaq chanta kay muyuqnin tiyanku.

Rules on sexual conduct for humanitarian workers

Humanitarian workers can be disciplined – even fired – for unacceptable behaviour in relation to sex. These are the rules they must comply with:

- Humanitarian workers are not allowed to have sexual relationships with anyone under the age of 18, even if it is legal in their country. Saying they did not know the person’s true age is not a valid excuse.

- Humanitarian workers are not allowed to pay for sex with money, employment, goods or services – including goods and services intended as aid to people in need. They must not use promises of these things to make other people accept any kind of behaviour that humiliates or exploits them. This includes paying or offering money for sex with a prostitute.

- Humanitarian workers have influence over who receives goods and services. This places them in a position of power in relation to people who need assistance. For that reason, humanitarian organizations strongly encourage staff not to have sexual relationships with anyone affected by a humanitarian emergency. Such relationships make humanitarian action seem less honest and credible.

- If a humanitarian worker is worried or suspects that anyone in their organization or another aid organization may be breaking humanitarian rules on sexual conduct, they must report it, following procedures set up by their agency.

- Humanitarian workers must create and maintain a work environment which prevents unacceptable sexual behaviour and encourages staff to behave as set out in their codes of conduct. All managers are responsible for supporting and developing systems which maintain this environment.

The IASC principles on sexual exploitation and abuse are available here: http://www.pseataskforce.org/uploads/tools/sixcoreprinciplesrelatingtosea_iasc_english.doc. This plain-language version was developed in collaboration between the IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Translators without Borders.